

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, S. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1854.

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Commercial Conventions.

We have no sort of objection to Southern Commercial Conventions, generally speaking. Indeed, we believe that their aims and objects are mostly fair, proper and commendable; but they are too indefinite—they cannot be practically advanced by Conventions, and, above all, none of the schemes proposed for effecting them embrace any features of advantage to North Carolina, or calculated to build up her markets or advance her prosperity; but on the contrary, they aim at directly opposite results, by diverting her trade to the markets of other States. We entertain no feelings of hostility to our Virginia or South Carolina neighbors; on the contrary, we shall always take pleasure in hearing of their advancement, with the proviso, however, that it shall not be attained at our expense. Much as we like our neighbors, we have certain natural prejudices in our own favor.

But, for our own part, we go for a convention with definite objects, practical in their character, the delegates to which would have a community of interests, and the results of which would be beneficial to our own State—calculated to increase her commerce, develop her resources, and give her trade a North Carolina direction, through North Carolina channels. We go in fact for a convention composed of delegates from all those sections of country who receive goods or ship produce by the Cape Fear and over the bar at its mouth, and not only of those who now avail themselves of that avenue of commerce, but of those to whom, with the establishment of the proper and necessary communications, this would be the natural outlet and inlet.

The very highest scientific and practical authorities have, time and again, with striking and almost unexampled unanimity, reported in favor of the perfect practicability of restoring the former depth of twenty feet water on our bar. Of this there no longer remains any doubt or question; and it is equally certain that a direct Railroad communication with the Western part of North Carolina would afford that, and the intervening sections of country, an outlet through this port shorter and more desirable than by any other means. These facts certainly present considerations well worthy the attention of the people of the State, and especially of those residing in the valley of the Cape Fear.

As an evidence of the progress being made in the country on the Cape Fear and its tributaries, we learn from a communication in the last Fayetteville Observer, that on the 28th of March a meeting was held at a point on Deep River known as the Gulf and a Company formed with a capital of \$75,000 for the purpose of manufacturing iron at that point; the name of the Company to be The Gulf and Deep River Mining Company. Connected with this movement are the Messrs. Wren, large iron manufacturers of Pottsville, Pa., who pronounce the locality the very finest for the purpose of carrying on works of this sort. It is proposed to erect at once two blasting furnaces, a machine shop and foundry; and when they are completed, to establish a rolling mill and all other fixtures necessary to the demands of the State in any work requiring iron.

There is a community of interest, and ought to be a community of feeling, between this point and all the towns and Counties West to Salisbury and Charlotte. The removal of obstructions at the Cape Fear bar, and the opening up of communications, are no merely local objects, but all are interested nearly alike, and a Convention for their promotion should number delegates from the whole section of country. It looks as though spring had been "postponed on account of the weather;" or as if April, in revenge for the neglect with which the ceremonies due to her entrance have come to be treated, has taken upon herself the task of fooling an expectant world, by promising it one thing and giving it another.—There used to be an old world saying, that April showers bring forth May flowers, which saying partakes decidedly of the Old Fogey character, having no application to the "nineteenth century."

The temperature along the Atlantic coast is said to be modified to a very great extent by the presence of ice-burys floating down from the higher Northern latitudes. These have been exceedingly numerous this spring, indeed so much so as to render the passage to and from Europe rather dangerous. The prevalence of South winds, early in the season, may have freed these huge masses, while, by the change of wind to the North, they have been blown down along our coast. Such appears to be the only way of accounting for the peculiarity of the season.

Mr. Whitaker has laid on our table "Homer's Poetical Works," in two new volumes, bound in cloth, published by Redfield, 110 and 112 Nassau street, New York.

Many of the pieces in these volumes have gone the rounds of the press, as "fugitive," and some of them possess real beauty.

The Cold Spell.

A letter from a gentleman in Conwayboro', S. C., dated March 31st, 1854, says: "The weather is very cold here; on Monday and Tuesday nights, we had a heavy frost, killing all the fruit, such as Peaches and Apples, and cutting down Corn two and three inches high."

Virgin Turpentine comes in slowly and seems to stick at \$4.00.

MAN KILLED.—A man by the name of Thos. Muldoney was run over by the Manchester cars, near Coley's Stills, in Columbus county, on the night of the 1st inst., while coming East. His skull was broken and the brains scattered in all directions. An inquest was held over the body of the deceased, and a verdict rendered to the effect that he came to his death by laying upon the track while in a state of intoxication.

U. S. FUNDS.—From the Treasurer's statement, it appears that the net sum remaining to his credit and subject to draft on the 27th inst. was \$28,746,702.78. Of this there was \$4,741.72, subject draft on the depository at Wilmington, N. C., although the gross amount on deposit was \$29,132.91.

The House of Representatives, on Friday last, the 31st ult., passed the bill to construct six first class steam frigates, by a vote 113 yeas to 43 nays. It passed as originally reported by the naval committee, and in accordance with recommendations made by the Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report.

The Spanish war steamer Pizarro, struck on a reef off Cape May, on the 12th ult., and it is believed will be a total loss. She had 300 troops on board, who, with the crew got safe on shore. The Pizarro was at one time quite noted on account of her connection with the capture of a portion of Lopez's men.

The Richmond, Va., papers are urging the establishment of a Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade in that City.

The New York State Senate has refused to pass the prohibitory liquor bill, over the Governor's veto, so that the bill is effectively killed in that State for the present.

Curious Revelations.

Some very strange revelations have recently been made in connection with the eastern question, which remove the last remnants of doubt in regard to the aggressive policy and intentions of Russia, and are far from leaving England free from suspicion.

Some time ago, but since the prospects of war have deepened into certainties, Lord John Russell, in his place in the British House of Commons, in reply to interrogations put to him, explained the position of the British Government, and, in doing so, bore pretty severely upon the course of Russia. To this Russia has replied through the St. Petersburg Journal, the official paper, in which it characterizes the remarks of Lord John Russell as "brutal outrages," and further states, that, in view of the state of Turkey—its evident decline, and the elements of dissolution at work, rendering its fall inevitable—the Emperor of Russia had made certain confidential proposals to the British Government—had held conversations with the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and addressed certain confidential notes to the Cabinet, the intent of which, stripped of all unnecessary verbiage, was neither more nor less than to make an agreement for the partition of the Ottoman dominions; and that, therefore, pretence on the part of England of having been treated in a manner to indicate unfriendliness or want of confidence, was false and groundless.

The London Times in reply admits that such communication had taken place, but denies that Great Britain gave any assent or encouragement to the project urged by Russia. It says: "We have not now to learn for the first time that, before the Emperor Nicholas engaged in these extraordinary transactions, he had attempted at various times, and in different forms, to lure almost every court in Europe to share in the plunder of Turkey. As long ago as blazoned visit to this country he held the same language, and it may have been repeated in greater detail in the course of last winter. But what answer did he get to these overtures? What answer did he get when he sounded Lord John Russell, of all men in the world, on the subject of an eventual partition of Turkey? We confidently reply that he was met by an indignant refusal on the part of the British Government."

In answer to questions addressed to the government in the House of Commons, Lord John Russell admitted the accuracy of the statements made by the Journal of St. Petersburg, and added that since these revelations had been made in that paper, evidently by the permission of the government, he could have no hesitation in laying it (the correspondence) before the country. He said:

"I trust it will be seen from our correspondence that while we showed every respect for the Emperor of Russia, we withheld every suggestion which could tend to dismember the Ottoman empire. [Hear, hear.] With respect to the right honorable gentleman's further question—namely, as to a conversation or communication in 1844—this is certainly true that when the Emperor of Russia was in this country he had a conversation, I think, with the Duke of Wellington, then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The substance of these conversations was assigned to a memorandum, and the late Russian minister in this country, Baron Brunov, was cognizant of and assented to the correctness of the memorandum of those conversations."

Now, these disavowals on the part of the British government, of any complicity or connivance with Russia, may be all very fair, so far as mere words go; but the world will find great difficulty in understanding how that government, with these facts and propositions of Russia before it, could so long pretend confidence in her ultimate designs. As long ago as 1844, the Czar, while in England on a visit, communicated his plans for the partition of Turkey to the British Court, and they were again communicated to that Court just before Prince Menschikoff started for Constantinople on the mission which was intended simply as the preliminary to the hostilities which were to eventuate in the proposed partition. During all this time, England, perfectly aware of the real designs of Russia, pretended to hold different opinions in regard to her objects; and, certainly, was guilty of connivance by using every means in her power to protract negotiations, which she must have known to be a sham. The example of France and the pressure of public opinion at home, have forced the British Oligarchy into its present anti-Russian attitude, but its movements cannot be regarded without suspicion, nor its professions be viewed otherwise than as hollow and deceptive.

The Convention hobby seems very likely to blow the Whig party sky-high. Besides being regarded with distrust at the East, it has totally failed to secure the support or approbation of the West. The western Whigs scold the idea of a limited convention as an insult to them. They will, in preference vote for Democratic candidates for Governor and Legislature, pledged to go for equal suffrage by legislative enactment. The Greensboro Patriot (Whig) frankly avows that it did not care for any convention, unless for the purpose of changing the basis of representation. The notion of a limited convention is simply an attempt to grasp the political advantages of the Convention hobby, yet evade all responsibility for its consequences. It will not do, however; the engineers are hoisted by their own petard, the confidence of both sections is lost, and deservedly so.

The Report made by Mr. Disney, from the Committee on Public Lands, which we publish from the Washington Journal, will be found worthy of attentive perusal. The subject is one to which we expect to refer frequently and to discuss at length during the coming canvass in this State. We agree with most thought not perfectly with all of the views therein expressed.

We publish No. 2, of a series of communications upon the subject of the Cape Fear bar, urging upon the attention of those interested—who in this section of the State is not?—the propriety and necessity of immediate action—the holding of mass meetings or conventions to petition and urge upon Congress the passage of a bill for the purpose, etc. We are pleased to see that the matter has been favorably received in Fayetteville, as will be perceived by the following from the Observer of the 3d:

CAPE FEAR BAR.—A writer in the Wilmington Journal proposes a Convention at that place of the interested, to unite upon a petition to Congress for the passage of the Senate's bill (which slumbers in the House of Representatives) appropriating \$200,000 for removing the obstructions to the bar below Wilmington. The people of this place will, we doubt not, unite in any movement calculated to effect an object of so much importance to the whole Cape Fear region.

Mr. Fillmore has been invited to be present at the Commercial Convention in Charleston, and the Herald suggests some immediate action here for the purpose of tendering an invitation to himself and suite to visit Wilmington; this invitation to be forwarded through our delegates attending the Charleston Convention.—Mr. Fillmore belongs to the Herald's side of the house; let it make a move and we will second the motion. It seems right enough to extend proper courtesies to those who either hold or have held important and responsible trusts from the people.

A great four-mile Match Race, between horses from the States of Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, came off over the Metairie course, at New Orleans, on the 1st. Stakes \$5,000 a side.—The following horses were entered: Lexington for Kentucky; Leconte for Mississippi; Highlander for Alabama; and Arrow for Louisiana. Lexington was the winner in two straight heats. It is supposed that nearly a million of dollars had been wagered on the different points and the grand result of the race, consequently the excitement was intense.

The declaration of war by England effectually opens the Gates of Janus and renders it a matter of absolute certainty that the greater portion of Europe will eventually become involved in the struggle; and also warns us that the utmost prudence and the highest exercise of statesmanship will be necessary to prevent the United States from being drawn into the same vortex. And even then, the perverse action, or the aggressive policy of others may render all our precautionary measures nugatory, and force us to draw the sword for the protection of our own interests and honor.

The four nations already committed to this war, namely France, Great Britain, Russia and Turkey, number over one half of the population of Europe and comprise more than two-thirds of its wealth, influence and power, being capable of bringing into the field full two millions of men. On sea the western coalition is irresistible by any navy now afloat. Neither national pride, nor even the madness of national vanity itself could lead us to dream that our gallant little fleet could offer any effectual protection to commerce against the attacks of the gigantic naval armaments which England and France now have at command. We have the means to avoid this humiliating position, and they ought to be employed. The bill for the six War Steamers is something. A movement in the right direction, if only properly followed up.

It is true, there are various reasons for supposing that our neutrality will be more scrupulously respected by the various belligerents, than it was during the wars of Napoleon; one of which is, the immense increase of our power and population and the certainty that no interference with us could be undertaken with impunity; and the other is that the stoppage of trade with the United States would effectually paralyze the maritime belligerents who would be deprived of the staple for their manufactures, and of a granary from which to procure food.

During the pendency of the opening struggle, therefore, care may be taken to avoid giving offence to the United States, or rather to avoid coming to an open rupture with her until England and France be disengaged in Europe and free to turn their united forces against us, and force or attempt to force their doctrines upon us. That they could do so we do not for the moment believe, but that the first years of the war would be terribly destructive to our commerce there can be no doubt.

It is during the existence of the war, therefore, that the United States ought to demand definite satisfaction for any violation of her rights as a neutral, and a full recognition of her position as such. Russia is anxious, at any expense, to gain what she so much needs—a naval ally, and while England and France will be so careful to avoid giving her that, by forcing the United States into a hostile attitude. To give full effect to this policy—to render our position respectable and cause our rights to be respected as much greater increase and more efficient organization of our naval force is called for. From careful examination, based upon the best authorities, the Secretary of the Navy has reported to Congress that the Mail Steamships are not suited for vessels of war. The same conclusion has been arrived at in England, and there they are only looked to as transportation. So that if we are to have a navy, we must draw out of the Treasury for these vessels, have, so far as this is concerned, been obtained under false pretences. We want, for war, vessels built for that purpose, screw steamers with heavy armaments and more of them.

U. S. CENSUS.—Any suggestion which may be induced by an examination of the table of the United States Census for this country should be forwarded at an early day, to Mr. DeBow, Superintendent of the Census Office at Washington, with a view to the correctness of other publications from that office.

The Senate on the 4th passed the six steam frigates Bill which had already passed the House. It now only wants the signature of the President to become a law. This it will certainly receive.

Cape Fear Bar.—No. 2.

MESSRS. EDITORS.—Why do we not arouse to the importance of immediate action upon the all-important work of deepening the water on the Cape Fear bar? Is it of too little consequence to the owners of three and a half millions of property in the town of Wilmington to merit a passing remark from any of them? Is it a matter of small importance to Fayetteville?—a town that must rise or fall with Wilmington? Will not her citizens arouse themselves to the great and glorious work of placing 20 feet of water (at low tide) on the Cape Fear bar? Is there no common feeling of brotherhood in the sons of our State that will, at this time—this accepted time for action—induce them to rally in doing honor to "Old Fort Mifflin"?—a town that must rise or fall with her from her long and quiet slumber?

To these questions, Mr. Editor, I answer in the affirmative. The time has come for action—immediate, united and energetic action—by every son who values the prosperity and progress of this State. The Railroad whistle has, for a few years past, been heard along her plains; it is now about to sound the alarm of "progress" amongst her mountains. Even now "Old Rip" has aroused himself, is rubbing his eyes, and will soon go forth in his might, in the work of progress.

Our Fayetteville friends know their true interests are closely allied with ours; they may talk of Railroads to Beaufort, etc., etc., but they will not. Nature has marked the lines of internal improvement in every State. The great section of country bordering on the Cape Fear River must find a market by passing the bar at its mouth; it is the natural outlet. Let the water be deepened to fifteen or twenty feet, (at low tide), and we shall soon have a line of steamers to Cuba—another to New York, with a commerce tenfold its present magnitude.

Who then will derive the benefit? one or two persons in Wilmington? By no means! Every County in the State will be benefited, but especially the country along the great lines from Wilmington, North and West—down to Beaufort.

We must obtain a charter for a Railroad from Wilmington directly up the river to Fayetteville, thence West to Salisbury, tapping the rich valley of the Yadkin—to be extended, in a few years, to the sea coast at Smithville.

Your readers may, some of them, deem this vision, but it must be done, if the water on the bar can be made a little deeper—and, by closing New Inlet, this can easily be accomplished. If you are not prepared to do this by every means in your power, then the limit to the prosperity of this part of the State may now be determined. Will not the Democratic Convention urge the action of our Representatives in favor of the bill now before the House? and will not all our people unite with us in a grand rally—a grand Mass Convention—at Wilmington, on the first Tuesday in May?

Sound the alarm, rally the men and come up with us to battle!—a great and glorious battle for internal improvement—for progress, as George Sanders would say.

Compensation to Postmasters.

We are truly gratified to learn from the Washington Star, that the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, have unanimously agreed to report a bill increasing the compensation of the Postmasters in the United States.

Under the bill, as agreed upon by Committee, their commissions will be as follows, viz: On the first \$100 per quarter, 60 per cent; on the next \$300 per quarter 50 per cent; on the next \$2,000 per quarter, 40 per cent; on all over the last sum, 15 per cent. The increase being ten per cent on the commission of each quarter.

The bill of the Committee proposes to allow the Postmaster General the discretionary power of increasing the compensation at distributing and separating offices.

Redemption of the Public Debt for the Week ending April 1, 1854.

Loan of 1842	\$154,500
1846	28,400
1847	89,800
1848	23,600
Texas indemnity	19,000
	312,800

For the Journal.

Democratic Meeting in Elizabethtown, N. C. At a meeting held on the 25th March, A. D. 1854, in the Court House in Elizabethtown, Bladen county, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held in Raleigh, on 19th April, to nominate a candidate for Governor; and also to nominate competent gentlemen to represent this District and County in the Senate and House of Commons of the next Legislature, on motion, L. D. Cain was called to the Chair, and D. C. Shaw requested to act as Secretary; when, after a brief explanation of the objects of the meeting by the Chairman, it was moved that a committee of five be appointed to offer suggestions for the action of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee: Dr. McDonald, A. S. Kemp, D. B. Melvin, T. S. Lewis and J. G. Sutton, who, after retiring for a short time, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

1st. As Democrats, we cherish with unabated confidence the principles of the party, and pledge our best efforts to preserve them pure and uncontaminated.

2d. That we believe a strict construction of the Constitution essential to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and to the maintenance of our liberties.

3d. That the public lands should be held and managed by the General Government for the benefit of the States, and that we are opposed to any distribution of them or their proceeds among the States, other than such as ought to be adopted by a prudent proprietor.

4th. That we are in favor of a tariff for revenue and opposed to a tariff for protection, and that we are in favor of making the tariff taxes of the people as light as the wants of the General Government, economically administered, will admit.

5th. That we approve of the bill now before Congress for the establishment of the Territory of Nebraska-Kansas, and particularly that portion which declares void and inoperative the legislation of 1820.

6th. That President Pierce, in his administration of the Government, has justified the confidence reposed in him by the American people, and the position taken by him in favor of the Territorial Bills furnished renewed evidence of his devotion to the Constitution and to the equal rights of all the States.

7th. That we approve of holding a State Convention in the city of Raleigh, on the 19th of April next, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate for Governor of the State, and that the Chairman appoint five delegates to represent Bladen county in said Convention.

8th. That Gov. D. S. Reid, for his able and patriotic administration of our State Government, as well as his long and faithful service to the people of Free Suffrage, is entitled to our lasting gratitude, and in retiring from office, he will have our best wishes for his future prosperity.

9th. That we are in favor of amending the Constitution of North Carolina so as to allow all citizens qualified to vote for members of the House to vote for members of the Senate also, by Legislative enactment, sanctioned by the popular vote—the mode pointed out by the Constitution.

10th. That whilst we recognize the claims of the many distinguished Democrats whose names have been offered to the party in connection with the office of Governor, we will abide the decision of the Convention, and pledge ourselves to give to its nominee, whoever he may be, our zealous and hearty support.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. The Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz: H. H. Robeson, J. McDowell, G. M. White, Dr. McDonald, T. S. Willis, J. T. Council, J. Lyon, B. Robeson, C. D. Davis, R. S. Sikes, D. R. Cain, A. Martin, J. N. McCall, D. B. Melvin, Nathan Jones, Wm. Melvin, W. A. Melvin, Jas. Hall, T. S. Lewis, Jas. McDuffie, R. W. Johnson, J. W. Andrews, J. Allen, J. K. Mulford, T. J. Russ, P. Pridden, Wm. Evans, K. Council, H. B. Jones, T. S. D. McDowell, R. Council, D. B. Gillespie, A. S. Kemp, J. H. Clarke, J. R. Kemp, Sam'l Savage, Jas. Clarke, W. D. McNeill, E. Pierce, Wm. Shipman, S. Wooten, T. M. Kelly, E. Monroe, H. Pate, J. Robeson, W. T. Jessup and R. W. Tatum.

On motion, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. It was likewise moved that T. S. D. McDowell be nominated as a candidate to represent this District in the Senate, and G. M. White in the Commons, for Bladen county.

Upon the report of R. W. Tatum, it is requested that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Wilmington Journal, Wilmington, N. C., and Carolinaian copy.

The meeting then adjourned.

L. D. CAIN, Chairman.

D. C. SHAW, Secretary.

No. 2.

Foreign Commerce of Wilmington, Savannah, Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Number of Seamen—Interests of Wilmington and its vicinity—Interests of Seamen on the Freights of other parts of the State—Prospective inland, Coastwise and Foreign Commerce—Sufferings of Boatmen on the Cape Fear River—Wilmington a harbor of refuge for all the Commercial ports of the South—Sufferings of shipwrecked Seamen.

—I herewith submit, in confirmation of previous statements, the following extracts from the Secretary of the Treasury's report:

Tonnage cleared from the United States, during the year ending 30th June, 1852.

	AMERICAN.			FOREIGN.			TOTAL.		
	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.	Vessels.	Tons.	Men.
New York	39	13,589	852	25	6,831	316	129	20,420	1,068
Massachusetts	31	15,099	672	35	10,241	433	141	25,340	1,501
Maine	61	16,999	572	63	38,882	1,156	147	55,881	1,486
Virginia	22	2,355	848	69	13,061	562	208	38,257	1,666
Maryland	29	2,455	848						
Delaware	19	1,813	107						
North Carolina	31	2,900	197						
South Carolina									
Florida									
Alabama									
Georgia									
Mississippi									
Louisiana									
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Texas									
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THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL. WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1854.

Authorized Agents for the Journal. JAMES M. REDMOND, Tarboro, Edgecombe Co., N. C. JOSEPH R. KEMP, Bladen County. JAMES H. MEASURES, Gravelly Hill, Bladen Co. R. B. BAYNES, Black Creek, Wayne County. LEWIS JONES, Pink Hill, P. O., Lenoir County.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

This body will meet at Raleigh on the 19th of April, and we are pleased to see, that with very few exceptions the counties in the Eastern and we believe also in the Western part of the State have held meetings and appointed delegates. The few in which meetings have not been held, will, we trust, yet avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so between this time and the meeting of the convention, and of the delegates appointed, some at least, from every county will make it convenient to attend. Our brethren in Duplin have recommended John Ellis, other counties Dr. Mills—others Col. S. J. Person, while others again may have preferences in favor of other gentlemen whose names have brought before the people through the press and in other ways. Among all the gentlemen who have been named, we have not observed the name of one whom we would not cheerfully support, and who would not, if elected, discharge the duties of the office creditably to himself and advantageously to the State. The nomination, we feel confident, will be such, as to meet an enthusiastic response from the Democratic party and secure the respect of the party in opposition. But a State Convention has other objects than a mere nomination. It is useful in promoting intercourse and a free exchange of feelings and opinions between gentlemen from different and distant portions of the State. It does away with sectional prejudices which isolation might have engendered; and, above all, it enables Democrats to understand each other and agree upon uniform and concerted action in the management of the ensuing canvass. For these reasons, as well as others that might be added, we are sincerely desirous that all the Counties should be represented in person, and not by proxy, if possible—and we think it can be done. We want the people and the party in our State brought as fully together as circumstances will admit.

Commercial Office for Sale.

Mr. Loring, in the Commercial of last Saturday, offers to dispose of the whole of the materials, with the Subscription list and Good-will of that office, for \$5,000. The proposition will remain open no longer than the first day of May next. In the office are four presses, one of which is a patent cast press; a full assortment of types, as shown by the sheet issued; a large stock of paper for the news and for Job work; and of the latter very superior; cards, blanks, &c., &c. The Job Office is extensive and believed to be well selected. It offers an excellent opportunity for investment, by an industrious and enterprising man.

Two Days in Advance—Footed somewhat.

If the Almanacs are right, this present rainy day of our Lord, and not the day before yesterday, is the first of April, commonly recognized as "All Fools Day." Yet, the Almanacs to the contrary notwithstanding it was on Thursday that we got fooled and most egregiously fooled too; which we hope the public will look upon as evidence of our determination to keep ahead of time, and "the rest of mankind." Did anybody read in our paper of Thursday last a most capital puff of certain Lithographic plates, which we found on our table from Mr. Munds—"the Place or Square of the Louvre," and all that. It was all our grand mistake. Mr. Munds' young man came and very gravely assured us yesterday that Mr. Munds sent us no such things. They were presented to our neighbor, Mr. Holmes, for and in consideration of certain moneys by him in hand paid to the said party of the first part, and, it seems, got on our table by mistake; and, as we have returned them, we wish to vindicate the truth of history, by informing the public that we are in possession of no such plates. We simply had our First of April ahead of our neighbors.

The picturesque, under such circumstances, has no charms for us—we are out of the puff market. We don't care to be fooled again. We eschew all such things in future—they are *anathema maranatha*, so far as we are concerned. They may rest on our table as long as they blessed please for us. The pictures got the puff, but we didn't get the pictures. Lithographs are not to our taste, especially French Lithographs. We wouldn't touch them again with a forty-foot pole—nor yet with a pair of tongs, nor a hay-rook, nor a boat-hook—nor with any weapon or instrument known to husbandry or domestic life. "Them's our sentiments."—Daily Journal, 1st inst.

Right Enough.

All the Banks of Petersburg, Va., which depend for a great portion of its trade upon North Carolina, have come to a determination to refuse to receive North Carolina notes on general deposit. The reason assigned is, that they are redeemable at distant and inconvenient points; but this objection would apply equally to the Virginia money in circulation in Petersburg, the Banks in that State putting in circulation at Richmond or Petersburg notes redeemable at the West, and *cetera versa*.

Such is the respect and civility with which our dear neighbors on the North and South treat the institutions of our State, while they are so anxious to engross its commerce. We hope the time is at hand when a just retaliation will reach their neighbors which is due to us; in the meantime, it is right enough that, while we consent to be dependent, we should be made to feel it.

Sir Thomas Moun Talford, the author of the tragedy of "Ion," died at Oxford, England, on the 16th ult. He was 59 years of age, had been a member of the British House of Commons, and was, at the time of his death, a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

The Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. R. Wallace & Co., at Georgetown, S. C., was destroyed by fire on the 28th. It had just been re-built, having been burnt down some two months since.

Arrival of the Steamer, The Mail and Three-Quarter Million in Gold.

New York, March 29.—The U. S. Mail steamer Ohio arrived here this morning from Aspinwall, bringing 350 passengers, and \$780,100 in specie on freight. She brings San Francisco papers to the 1st inst., not later than those we have already received by the San Juan route.

Frying Pan Shoals, Cape Fear, N. C.—A Light Vessel will be placed during the month of April next, off the southern extremity of the Frying Pan Shoals. Two lights (each produced by eight lamps and parabolic reflection) will be shown from the vessel, at an elevation of about 40 feet above the level of the sea. This vessel has two masts, is about 100 feet long, 250 tons, and the top of the gun wale about 10 feet from the water line.

A NEW FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL.—The nomination of Horatio King, Esq., of Maine, to the office of Postmaster General, was made by the First Assistant Postmaster General Vice Maj. Selah R. Hobbs, deceased, the Star says, has been sent to the Senate.

Four Days Later from Europe.

New York, March 29.—The steamer Franklin arrived at her wharf to-day, with four days later advices from Europe. Her political news is unimportant. She left Liverpool on the 15th.

She reports no change whatever in Eastern affairs.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 12th. The steamer arrived at Coves on the same day.

It is rumored that the Czar has ordered his troops to pass the Danube immediately.

The first division of the British fleet, under command of Admiral Sir Charles Napier, had sailed for Winged Sound, and will not at present enter Russian waters.

Prussia has sent a confidential mission to Napoleon.

GREAT EARTHQUAKE.—A great earthquake has occurred at Calabria. Two thousand persons were killed.

MARKETS.—Cotton was unchanged, and sales small.

Flour has declined three to four shillings on the week; Wheat six pence. Corn unchanged—so are Consols.

THREE DAYS LATER!!!

HALIFAX, March 29.—The CAUTIA arrived at her wharf here to-day. I have only time to transmit the markets. She brings three days later news than the Franklin, having sailed on the 18th from Liverpool.

MARKETS.—Flour during the week has declined two shillings. Corn has declined one shilling—Wheat four pence. Canal Flour we quote at 36—Ohio do. 27. White wheat 12s. 6d.; white corn 44s. 6d.; cotton dull and unchanged. Sales of the week 32,000 bales.

Consols 91. Money tighter.

LATEST NEWS.

The Czar's reply to the demand for the evacuation of the Principality could not be known till the 17th or 18th of March.

In the English Parliament Mr. Gibson moved an amendment to the bill for the extension of the law to give directions to abstain from interfering with neutral vessels not carrying contraband munitions of war. He also suggested the policy of entering into a similar treaty with the U. S. and other countries.

The London Morning Chronicle states that despatches from the French Envoy in London had been received in Paris, stating that the English government were not disposed to look upon the proposition made by Prussia for a resumption of negotiations between the Western Powers and Russia as serious, or likely to lead to a pacific solution, and therefore there is no occasion for the treaty to entertain the proposition.

The English government declares the only thing to be done at present is to hasten the embarkation of troops for Constantinople and despatch a third squadron to the Baltic. The opinion of the English Cabinet is fully concurred in by France.

It was already reported that the French loan already raised to 300,000,000 francs.

The Grand Duke Constantine had inspected the Russian fleet at Helsingfors, where the Emperor was expected in a fortnight.

The gulls of Botnia and Finland were still crowded by ice, and 30,000 Russians were employed in cutting a channel from Kronstadt to Swaborg.

Yaksa, March 15.—The treaty between the Western Powers and Turkey has been concluded on the terms already known, and been forwarded to the other Powers.

St. Petersburg, March 8.—Exchange 37½. Merchants here now feel certain of war.

Tremendous Excitement at Washington—Duel between Cutting and Breckenridge.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Immense excitement has prevailed here during the day, in consequence of sundry rumors afloat to the effect that a duel has taken place between the Hon. Francis B. Cutting, of New York, and the Hon. John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. All sorts of reports are in circulation. The most reliable, however, is as follows: Cutting challenged Breckenridge; the latter accepted, and a duel was fought at six o'clock this morning, near Bladensburg. Some say neither party was hurt, and another meeting is expected.

Other accounts state that Mr. Breckenridge was shot in the neck.

The excitement to-day in the House of Representatives was intense.

The New York Herald says the matter shall be fought out by Mr. Cutting of one side.

Neither belligerents or particular friends can be found anywhere about Washington. The matter is much regretted by some, while others seem to exult at the prospect of bloodshed.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The Black Warrior arrived at New York yesterday afternoon from Havana. She was surrendered to Capt. Bullock on the 20th, when the agents took possession. The fine of \$60,000 imposed was to pay for taking the cargo out of the ship, and for sundry fines which were said to be due. This was paid under protest. The cargo was put on board the ship by the consignees. She sailed on Friday at half-past 5 P. M. She has experienced strong contrary gales, accompanied with heavy head seas, the bulk of the cargo was lost.

The English steamer Teviot sailed at the same time for Vera Cruz. She had on board the opera troupe, consisting of Salvi, Stefanone, Benevanto, and others—their destination being the city of Mexico.

The Mexican Consulate, by order of Santa Anna, publishes the Mexican Dictator's late address in full length, but without remark, in the columns of the Havana journals.

Unusual space is devoted to miscellaneous intelligence from Spain, but everything relating to political difficulty in that country is omitted. The *Diario* bids a regretful farewell to the Italian Opera Troupe, which was to have sailed for New York.

A large number of American vessels were arriving in the different ports of Cuba, and the general run of commercial business was good.

On March 1, the American barque Octavia picked up 14 men belonging to the crew of the English vessel Express, bound from New York to Liverpool, which was towed the same day in lat 40 deg 30' N. N. 68 deg 45' W. Greenwich.

On the 24th, eleven of the rescued prisoners were put on board the American barque Shelton, bound for Rotterdam. The remaining three were brought into Matanzas, by the Octavia—which sails from Portland.

New Hampshire Election.

Behold, at last, how brightly breaks the morning of our new year's election! The noble democracy of the Granite State has gallantly withstood the combined assaults of federalism and abolitionism. The victory, though won by the severe and protracted efforts of brave and true men, and though not so overwhelming as we have been accustomed to record on each returning New Hampshire election day, still can't be element of completeness. It is a victory of the true men of our party, and it is a triumph, over the most powerful combination against the constitution and the Union New England has ever seen.

An extra from the office of the New Hampshire Patriot, received last night, shows that 158 democrats are elected to the house, and 144 of other parties—The result to be heard from elected six democrats last year. There can be no doubt that these votes have chosen at least four democrats now. We have the returns before us. It will thus be seen that the democrats retain full control of all branches of the State government, all other reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

The result is—a democratic governor; a democratic council; a democratic senate; a democratic house; and two democratic United States senators.

Behold how brightly breaks the morning! New Hampshire, the Star in the East, shines brightly on the Union, and beacons her sister States, and the democratic everywhere, to the approaching struggle and the coming triumph.

We are glad to reach this triumph of popular sovereignty over faction and federalism. In the election of United States Senators by the Legislature, the Hon. HARRY HIBBARD, a strict constructionist, a true democrat, and an able representative, with a broad national reputation, will doubtless be transferred from the House to the Senate. Mr. Hibbard is one of the strong and reliable men of the North who will ever be found on the side of the Constitution and the Rights of the People.—N. York Argus.

POETRY AND PROSE.—One day in spring, Sir Walter and Lady Scott strolled forth to enjoy a walk around Abbotsford.

In their wanderings they crossed a field where a number of ewes were enduring the frolic of their lambs. "Ah!" exclaimed Sir Walter, "I wonder that poets, from the earliest ages, have made the ewe the emblem of peace and innocence." "They are, indeed, delightful little animals," returned her ladyship, "especially with mint sauce."

For the Journal.

Hospital for Wilmington—Hospital Fund of the Government—Comparative Expenditure for the West and the Atlantic Sea-Board—Commerce of Wilmington—Seamen's Friend Society.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I state in your Report our need of more funds, not only for the establishment of a Home and Bethel, but because we should be under the necessity of providing for a large proportion of all the Seamen connected with the commerce of Wilmington. This will be obvious from the following facts: 1. We have no Hospital at all for the Port of Wilmington. 2. If we had a Hospital, but a small portion of our seamen are entitled to Hospital relief. 3. There is no probability that we shall obtain a Hospital soon, and until we do, seamen entitled to Hospital relief must go to the Home of the Society, or to houses of a low character. There is a general impression abroad that we have a Hospital, and that we are doing well. There is not one more convenient than Charleston, S. C., or Norfolk, Va. There is a Hospital in a distant part of North Carolina, but not accessible to our seamen—There never has been, and probably never will be a sailor sent there from Wilmington. We are designed for the commerce of New York, Washington, and other commercial towns in the Eastern part of the State, but is so inconveniently located as not to be of much benefit to them. And our position is such that it is more convenient for us, and better in the opinion of the Government, to be in a state of vagrancy to South Carolina or Virginia. But do we have a Hospital? We are entitled to it. Have proper efforts been made to secure it? And why are we destitute of it? Before answering these questions it is important to make a brief statement as to the general Hospital Fund of the Government, the expenditures for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, number and cost of Hospitals. We derive our information from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1852-3.

The receipts commenced in 1852, and there was paid that year \$109,954.56. The amount paid for the year ending 30th June, 1852, \$132,573.55. The whole amount collected from Seamen \$321,506.44. Amount expended for Hospitals \$209,710.29. Amount received for Seamen \$12,875.36. Balance of cost of Hospitals \$916,444.20. Payments from the Treasury for the relief of seamen to the 30th June, 1852, \$3,891,229.59. Deduct for cost of Hospitals which are the permanent property of the Government, and it will leave an unexpended balance in the Treasury, of the Seamen's Savings Bank, of \$3,077,638.78. This, however, must include an appropriation from Congress. Of the amount expended to establish Hospitals, there has been received for the sea-board of the Atlantic, from Key West to Maine, \$108,035; for Mobile \$49,880; for New Orleans \$144,066; for San Francisco \$100,000, but for Hospitals for the so-called seamen employed in navigating the Western Rivers and Lakes the enormous and unequal sum of \$456,753.20. The amount for Hospitals at Napoleon, Paducah and Chicago alone is \$133,587.00, while Charleston, Key West, Norfolk and Oeraukee have received only \$76,535.

We would also state that the lowest edition printed was five thousand three hundred and sixty, on the 12th of January, and the highest, sixty thousand, on Saturday, the 4th of March. This is an enormous circulation, and exceeds that of any other paper in the world. The London Times prints about 40,000 daily, the Paris Constitutional 25,000, and the New York Herald *dares* over 50,000.

The Ledger's statement shows that from January 2d to the 18th inst., inclusive, about two regular months and a half, February being a short month, there have been consumed upon the regular daily editions of the Ledger, seven thousand four hundred and ninety-two and three fourths reams of paper, making at the rate of over seventy thousand reams of paper per annum.

There is no statement showing the fact that the two and a half months to be three millions five hundred and ninety-six thousand five hundred and twenty, or exceeding at the rate of seventeen millions of copies per annum. This includes neither extras or weekly paper. Two of Hoe's fast eight cylinder presses are used by the Ledger in printing this immense edition, and it concludes the statement with the old mode of printing with hand press:

"By the old mode of printing with a hand-press, it would have taken, at ten tokens per day, which is pretty good work for ten hours, fifty days to have printed this edition; and to have printed only during the day, it would have taken one hundred and twenty days to have printed the edition of the Ledger ought to be printed, it would have taken nearly one hundred days."

THE FUTURE OF GEORGIA.—The following are the concluding paragraphs of the excellent article upon *Cotton and its Cultivation*, in the March number of Harper's Magazine. They are fraught with instruction to the people of the Southern States:

"Georgia has set an example of wisdom, and very soon she will be within herself so completely all her energies will be directed to the cultivation of cotton, that she will be separated from the surrounding world, and yet flourish with unexampled prosperity. Upon her hills-tops begin to smoke the wealth-achieving furnace: the buzz of the cotton spindle mingles with the whispering of her clear blue streams; the iron horse is far and wide circulating her products; her herds of mules and men are beginning to feel that a market is created for 'home industry,' and that Georgia could, if the demand was made, make her shipment of unginned cotton as obsolete as is now cotton in the seed. What cares such a State whether a foreign country enriches itself by spinning its cotton? The staple is produced by the wearing of the muscles of men, and the demand for it is regardless of fever breeding heat—the easier, and quadruply more profitable work of manufacturing, by the never tiring engine, and the sinews of the spindle and loom, is at her command. Georgia has but to grasp the sceptre, and she is commercially free."

Will her sister States, so rich in agricultural products, and which are equally interested with her in the cultivation of the "great staple," imitate her example? If they do, "the South" will become in the natural course of things, the most independent portion of our extending empire, and thus forever hold the benefits of a great cotton monopoly in her hands."

Past Travelling.—"Dick Tinto," the amusing Paris correspondent of the N. Y. Times, in his letter of January 26, writes as follows:

"Two remarkable experiments are aerostation have highly astonished this city. Of the first I did not write you, for I supposed it a hoax. But it has been repeated since, and an eye witness has told me of the wonderful results. A man enveloped in a net-work of balloons, and supported by a large number of hydrogen gas, run, two Sundays ago, down the Champs Elysees at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. His leaps were enormous; the ascensional power of the gas was not sufficient to carry him up, but it neutralized three-quarters of his weight. Last Sunday he renewed the experiment upon an exterior Boulevard with little more than 40 miles an hour, and said that with a favorable wind he could easily make 45, and beat any locomotive without fatigue. With the great muscular power possessed by man it is evident that if he could any way lengthen his legs, as this invention in reality does, he would realize the fable of seven-league Boots. As the matter is, however, well known, I need not present, agreed soon, with a similar apparatus, to jump over the Seine. I understand that a dozen machines, with improvements, are now in course of fabrication, and that the idea of annihilating space has seized upon more than one adventurous brain. As to the mounts, they all acknowledge that they may as well burn their balloons."

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 26th ult., by James L. Corbett, Esq., Mr. Peter S. S. to Miss Mary A. Snyder.

In Bladen county, on the 26th ult., by J. D. Lucas, Esq., Mr. J. A. Bizzell to Miss Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Mr. B. Flowers, Esq. of same County.

DIED.

At Black Rock, on the 26th ult., after an illness of about 12 months, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of James H. Allen, Sheriff of Brunswick county.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

March 30.—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Steadman, from Fayetteville, N. C., at 10 A. M.

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